

Harshen Swahili



Play media

Swahili

Swahili, Anfi saninsa da **Kiswahili** wanda ke nufin (Harshen Mutanen Swahili), tana daga cikin Harshen Bantu kuma itace harshen farko na Mutanen Swahili. Itace harshen magana wato lingua franca a yankin African Great Lakes da wasu yankunan gabashi da kudu maso gabashin Africa, dasuka hada da Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, da the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).^[2] harshen Comorian, da ake amfani dashi a Comoros Islands shima wani nau'in harshen Swahilin ne, dukda wasu na ganinsa a matsayin wani harshe ne daban.^[3]

The exact number of Swahili speakers, be it native or second-language speakers, is unknown and a matter of debate. Various estimates have been put forward and they vary widely, from 50 million to over 100 million.^[4] Swahili serves as a national language of four nations: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and the DRC. Shikomor, the official language in Comoros and also spoken in Mayotte (Template:Lang), is related to Swahili.^[5] Swahili is also one of the working languages of the African Union and officially recognised as a lingua franca of the East African Community.^[6] kasar South Africa ta yarda da koyar da Swahili a makarantun kasar a matsayin subject din ganin dama, za a fara a 2020.^[7]

Yawancin kalmomin Swahili ansame sune daga harshen Larabci,^[8] misali Kalmar littafi a Swahili shine "kitabu", yayi daidai da Kalmar a larabci "كتاب". Dukda cewar jam'in kalmar littafi a Swahili shine "vitabu", haka daga tsarin harshen Bantu na "ki-" a matsayin Kalmar shigarwa kafi suna, wanda jam'insa shine "vi-".^[9]

Manazarta

Harshen Swahili

Kiswahili

15,437,390 (2012)

'Yan asalin magana

Language family

- Niger-Congo languages
- Atlantic–Congo languages
- Volta–Congo languages
- Benue–Congo languages
- Bantoid languages
- Southern Bantoid languages



- Bantu
- Northeast Bantu languages



• Northeast Coast Bantu languages

- Sabaki languages
- Harshen Swahili

Bakaken rubutu

Latin script

Lamban rijistar harshe

ISO 639-1

sw

ISO 639-2

swa

ISO 639-3

swa

Glottolog

swah1254 (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/swah1254>)^[1]



1. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "[{{{name}}}](http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/swah1254)" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/swah1254>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
2. Prins 1961
3. Nurse and Hinnebusch, 1993, p.18
4. "HOME - Home" (<http://swahililanguage.stanford.edu>). Swahililanguage.stanford.edu. Retrieved 19 July 2016. "After Arabic, Swahili is the most widely used African language but the number of its speakers is another area in which there is little agreement. The most commonly mentioned numbers are 50, 80, and 100 million people. [...] The number of its native speakers has been placed at just under 2 million."
5. Nurse and Hinnebusch, 1993
6. "Development and Promotion of Extractive Industries and Mineral Value Addition" (http://www.eac.int/treaty/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=206&Itemid=331). *East African Community*.
7. [1] (<https://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/south-africa/2018-09-17-kiswahili-gets-ministers-stamp-to-be-taught-in-sa-schools/>)
8. *The Routledge Concise Compendium of the World's Languages* (2nd ed.), George L. Campbell and Gareth King. Routledge (2011), p. 678. Template:ISBN
9. See pp. 11 and 52 in Ghil'ad Zuckermann (2003). *Language Contact and Lexical Enrichment in Israeli Hebrew*, Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan, (Palgrave Studies in Language History and Language Change, Series editor: Charles Jones). Template:ISBN.

Daga "https://ha.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Harshen_Swahili&oldid=59975"

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